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CHATEAU LA TOUR CANET, CHATEAU RAUZAN, AND CHATEAU LAFITE are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The Editor of the Daily Press is not responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents. He is not responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents. He is not responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VERRIES ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN papers which reached this Colony yesterday quote a letter just received by an officer of the late Australian naval contingent, which served in the North China campaign, from Dr. G. E. MORRISON, Times correspondent at Peking. A passage in this letter appears worthy of reproduction as an untrammelled expression of the celebrated correspondent's opinion on affairs up North. Dr. Morrison wrote: "Manchuria is gone hopelessly. England, and America may make academic protests, but the fact is accomplished. Japan will win, think, do nothing; and there can be no doubt that both England and America are averse to war between Japan and Russia. This is the year when the relative strength of Japan is at its greatest, and if the opportunity is missed such a chance may never recur." Dr. Morrison, it will be seen, expresses himself, in the last sentence, in no uncertain terms as to the position in which Japan is placed. At the same time he says that a Russo-Japanese war would be unwelcome alike to Great Britain and to the United States. There can be no doubt at all as to the truth of this statement. It seems perfectly impossible that such a war, unless it terminates in a signal and speedy victory for Japan (as to the improbability of which a special contributor expresses himself strongly in another column, to-day), can remain confined to the two original contestants; and the calamities following upon the entanglement of other Powers in the strife are only too easy to foresee. But it will not improve the situation merely to stand aside and watch Russia flout Japanese susceptibilities by crossing from Manchuria into Korea and gradually working her way South. Only Russo-Japanese in either

Britain or the States can look forward with satisfaction to the establishment of Russia in South Korea. Granted that Manchuria is "hopelessly gone": Russia has still to gain international recognition of the fact, and this is not worthless to her, even though she has already the substance. Vague remarks like Lord CRANBORN'S in the House of Commons last week are not likely to do much good. With Sir ERNEST SATOW'S return to Peking, we hope to hear of a line of policy much more forcible, one to which Russia will not be able to reply with the usual more or less polite mendacities for which she is famous as a nation. Nothing can work more strongly to avert a Russo-Japanese struggle than a firm attitude on the part of Great Britain, and therefore it is most earnestly to be trusted that nothing will occur to precipitate a catastrophe before the British Minister gets back to Peking armed with those full powers and definite instructions which rumour has given to him. It is impossible to conceal from ourselves that the faltering of British policy now means the disintegration of China at no distant date, a disintegration by which we have very much to lose, even if we are willing to burden ourselves with part of the spoils of the unfortunate Empire.

A regular meeting of Zetland Lodge will be held in the Freemasons' Hall on Saturday next at 8.30 for 9 p.m.

The City Hall Library and Museum were visited last week by 221 non-Chinese and 79 Chinese and by 63 non-Chinese and 1,953 Chinese respectively.

The Superintendence of the Italian Convent informs us that the distribution of prizes will take place at the Convent on Monday, the 3rd August, at 5 p.m. His Excellency and Lady Blake will preside.

The P. & O. s.s. *Valetta*, with the English mail of the 3rd inst., left Singapore on Sunday, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on Friday, at 8 a.m. Replies are due to correspondents despatched hence on the 2nd June.

On the occasion of the Procession of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at the Chapel at Tai Pa Island, Macao, on Sunday, 2nd August, the s.s. *Nippon* will make a special excursion trip to Macao, leaving her usual wharf at 9 a.m. and returning to Hongkong at 10 p.m. The band of the 33rd Burma will play during the voyage.

With reference to the paragraph which appeared in yesterday's issue, Mr. J. M. Beck, Superintendent of the Telegraph Companies, points out that the Pacific Cable was opened for traffic on the 25th inst., and that the rate to have to pass over the line beyond San Francisco for the charge for the land-line transit has to be added, the rate to New York thus being \$1.05.

Quite a sensation was created recently at the Japanese Theatre, Yokohama, where the *Merchandise of Venice* and *Sappho* were given for the first time by Japanese artists. A foreign child advanced to the stage and presented Madame Suda Yaeo (of European fame) with two bouquets of flowers. The novel, appropriate action, says the *Japan Gazette*, captured the Japanese audience, which cheered the little donor to the echo.

The P. & T. Times of the 18th inst. says: "The death of Dr. MacNee, I.M.S., took place at 12.30 yesterday. By all who knew the hopelessness from the onset of restoration to health even if life was spared, the promising young doctor's death can only be regarded as the happiest ending to his terrible accident. The whole affair was most lamentable and has cast a deep gloom over his messmates with whom he was popular, and we extend our sympathy to the gallant young medico's fellow officers and friends."

The *Kobe Herald*, translating from the *Mainichi*, says that General Kuropatkin, who the other day sent a long telegram of 1,800 words from Kito to the Tsar during his stay in the old Japanese capital, expected that the telegram would be transmitted with sufficient rapidity to allow of its being laid before the Tsar the same day. The message took three days in transit, however, and the Tsar was very indignant about it. It is reported that His Majesty observed that if a message to himself could take three days, there was no saying how long public messages might be delayed. In consequence of this affair the superintendents of telegraphing offices at Vladivostok, Rangoon, and Ikonok, and Samarsk have been summarily dismissed from office.

The invasion of the Hunan borders by Kwan gsi rebels, according to a recent despatch quoted by the *N.C. Daily News*, is spreading, and it is reported from reliable sources that the rebels are getting bolder day by day, while the Government troops are proportionately getting more timid, taking flight the moment they think they see the slightest indications of the enemy in the distance. Rumours of the rebels, it is also stated, have recently posted up, during the small hours of the morning, on the walls of the cities of Yangtze, Paoching, and Chienlou, large posters and placards in prominent places informing the inhabitants that the invaders profess themselves to be followers of Confucius, that their aim is to make more powerful the Yellow Race, to protect the Emperor Kwang Hsu from harm, and to remove from His Majesty's presence all traitors and perfidious Ministers of the Crown.

Admiral Bayle will relieve Admiral Marbion, who has been recalled, as commander-in-chief of the French squadron in the Far East.

The funeral of the late Mr. Hector W. Sampson took place at the Pabstia Cemetery, Shaughnessy, at 6 p.m., on the 22nd inst., and was attended by about fifty old friends of the deceased. The burial service was read by Mr. C. E. Darwent.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha announce that they are prepared, during July and August, to issue first-class return tickets from Hongkong to Yokohama for the round fare of 93 yen, payable in local currency. Further particulars will be found in advertisement.

The Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the building fund of the Maternity Hospital:—
Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson ... \$25
J. Wilfred Inglis ... 5
Rev. T. Wright ... 5

The *Daily Mail* says that Mr. R. A. Alley, principal of the firm of Alley and Co., Australia and Puget Sound chartering and shipping agents, of Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A., is establishing a line of steamers with its headquarters at Tacoma. Mr. Alley has already chartered four steamers of 3,000 tons each, and they will sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and San Francisco for Australia towards the end of September.

A novel situation arose last month in one of the country districts of New South Wales in connection with the annual elections throughout the State for district councillors. One candidate died between the day of nomination and of election, but as party feeling ran high in the district the supporters of the deceased candidate considered that the only way to secure their seat was to vote for him, so that a supplementary election might follow, at which a representative in touch with them might be elected; consequently the dead man's name appeared at the top of the poll, and the returning officer had no option but to declare him duly elected.

A curious development is reported from Honolulu. Last month the Hawaiian House of Representatives, by the decisive vote of 17 to 9, put itself on record as being opposed to the coming of the new American. The vote was almost exactly a division by race, the native Hawaiians voting against the coming of more Americans and the whites in favour of opening the doors to all who come. The natives avowedly took the position that they did not want more people to come to Hawaii, as if they did, they would soon outvote the Hawaiians and the latter would lose control of the Legislature. As Kanio, one of the anti-American speakers put it: "We have the power now. It is like a dove in our hands. If we open our hand, it will fly away never to return."

There has been a great deal of talk about the United States gunboat *Queros*, which was going and going out of San Francisco Harbour, frequently during the month of June, and as no one suspected any aggressiveness she was not watched. Now, however, the summer of on awakening has come, and the Government is somewhat perturbed, for it has now been fully informed by Lima, Baughman what he has been doing, which is nothing less than annexation of the islands off the British North Borneo coast. It has been very smartly and boldly done. Taguana and Baqan are two of the principal islands grabbed by Uncle Sam. According to information received the *modus operandi* has been thus: The gunboat proceeds to an island, calls the headman, presents him with an American flag, and mails a proclamation on some tree, hard by. A salute to the flag is fired and then the warship trots off to another island and does likewise. Taguana Island is an important one as it commands the entrance to Sandakan Harbour, and the Government derives revenue from it by letting out the large turtle-egg collection at certain seasons of the year. The natives here are very much inclined to go under American protection, as they are reported to pay good wages and spend money freely. It is rumoured that a meeting of the British and American Admirals will take place soon, to decide this delicate question of annexation; meanwhile cables between all parties concerned, both at home and out here, are being despatched constantly.

Another odd lawsuit is reported from Japan. In the town of Miyasaki, Miyasaki prefecture, there is a large sugar-shop. A few houses away there are two next-door neighbours who make a hobby of bee-keeping. It seems that the bees in thousands have taken to infesting the sugar-shop. Every morning directly the shop was opened in they would swarm, settling on the sugar-tubs and quite forsaking the flowers. Should one be killed the others would make an attack on the person guilty of the murder, and so the insects got the upper hand. Indeed, if it is stated to have been absolutely impossible to do business, and the owner of the sugar-shop has been obliged to leave the bees to their own devices. This bombardment of his premises has been responsible for serious loss to the proprietor and it is believed he will go to law over the matter, claiming damages from the owners of the bees for loss and injury sustained.

A special correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing from Manila on the 19th inst., tells of a ... calculated to add to the production of soldiers of fortune. In the last month, says the writer, upwards of 200 men, mainly non-commissioned officers or privates, whose terms of military service have run out or who could obtain discharges by other means have gone to China under engagement for military work. Their promised pay is \$200 gold per month, a multiplication by ten or more for men of that class in the American army, with assurance of service so long as they may prove valuable to their employers; and with prospect of increase of pay. No instance is reported in which this tempting bait has been refused. There is no office to which men may go to offer themselves as recruits for this service. The movement is engagingly mysterious. Its promoters take no chances either of being over-run with undesirable applicants or of bringing themselves under the eye of Chinese consular or other authority; they evidently mark out the men whom they want and whom they know to be willing to accept their terms.

A London telegram of the 5th inst. reporting the result of the University Cricket Match says that Cambridge appeared at one time to have the match well in hand and that Oxford's victory was unexpected.

According to the *Fig*, the United States naval authorities have decided to condemn the old gunboat *Monocacy*, now lying at Taku, and to dispose of her. This vessel first came out to the Far East in 1835, two years after she was built, and has served the U.S. Government for a period of over forty years. Lately she has been used as a guard-boat on the Peking river.

The *Japan Advertiser* reports that Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts, of Yokohama, met with a painful accident while in his ricksha on the afternoon of the 14th instant. The axle of the ricksha broke suddenly, Mr. Potts was thrown heavily against the iron balustrade of a bridge which he was crossing, with the result that an arm was badly bruised, the injury necessitating confinement to his bed for a few days.

M. Etienne, one of the foremost men of the French Colonial party, in an article in the *National Revue* on the difficulties attendant on the administration of the New Hebrides, suggests the partition of the group. He thinks that Australia should take the northern islands of the group and France should annex the southern islands. A recent article in the *Depeche Coloniale*, which is controlled by M. Etienne, suggested that as in the New Hebrides French interests did not conflict with those of England, but with those of the self-governing colonies, the difference could be settled directly with Australia. The basis of an understanding could be easily found. Since Australia objected to the neighbourhood of French penal settlements, she could be given an assurance that once the New Hebrides became French the Republic would not send any more convicts to Oceania.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says: "The total sum of money to be paid by the Japanese Government during the next eleven years in connection with the extension and maintenance of the Navy is estimated at 170,000,000 yen. The extension is estimated to cost 100,000,000 yen, and the annual sum for the upkeep of the fleet 6,000,000 yen, which will gradually increase to 7,150,000 yen in the course of eleven years. A veritable contemporary, dealing with the question of Japan's capacity for building warships, says that the naval yards and private firms, such as the Mitsui Bishi and Kawasaki companies, may be able to turn out a total of 5,000 tons annually. Warships built at this rate for eleven years would have about 110,000 tons to be ordered from abroad, and the vessels built abroad will be chiefly battleships, at a cost doubtless exceeding 100,000,000 yen. Japan once embarked on its project of Naval Extension, about 10,000,000 yen of real currency will flow out of the Empire year by year."

The *Shanghai Mercury* publishes the following interesting account of a prisoner with two others who was working on the s.s. *Nanking* lying on the east side of the Macao wharf. The deceased man U Pak Chi and another man called U Kwai were carrying a bale of goods from the Praya to the Macao steamer *Hanyuan*, lying on the west side of the wharf. Prisoner and the other two men referred to appeared to have been standing on the wharf and to have been in the way of U Pak Chi and U Kwai, who were carrying the bale. The bale-carriers refused to them to get out of the way, but they refused to move and the result was a collision. A quarrel and a fight ensued, and evidence would be called to say that in the course of the disturbance the prisoner with both hands pushed U Pak Chi over the side of the wharf into the water, and he was drowned. After evidence had been given for the Crown, two witnesses were called for the defence, and deposed that the accused was on board the *Nanking* when the deceased was said to have been pushed over the side of the wharf. The jury by a majority of six to one found the accused not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

ROBBED ON BOARD SHIP.
A British passenger from Borneo by the German steamer *Borneo* reported to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of \$200 on board the vessel during the passage to Hongkong. The act, he states, was committed one night whilst he lay asleep on deck, where he had gone on account of the heat, and he further asserts that when the *Borneo* arrived in this port the master refused a request to hoist a signal calling the Water Police, the refusal being accompanied by the explanation that the Water Police had nothing to do with the case, and that the proper authorities to approach were the Land Police. The passenger suspects one of the crew who, he states, desired permission to leave his employment at once when the *Borneo* arrived in harbour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.
On Sunday afternoon three Chinamen entered the house of a native woman at Yauwatt on the pretext that they were looking for lodgings. They seized her, rubbed pepper in her eyes, and tore the bangles she was wearing off her wrists; the articles were worth \$25. The woman's cries of "Save life" attracted the notice of neighbours, but they were unable to prevent the escape of the robbers. Their victim says she can identify them.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

Only one case of plague (Chinese, dead) was notified during the two days ended at noon yesterday; the body was brought to the door of 28, Caine Road.

During the week ended Saturday, 25th inst., 13 cases of plague and 11 deaths occurred; all the victims except one, a Japanese who died, were Chinese. The total cases for the year number 1,364, distributed as follows:—35 European, 1,248 Chinese, 81 other Asiatics; the deaths aggregate 1,198, namely—4 Europeans, 1,155 Chinese, 39 other Asiatics. The only other cases of communicable disease occurring during the week ended the 25th inst. were one of enteric fever (Indian) and one of purpural fever (Chinese, fatal).

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

THE KING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, 24th July.

The King, on foot, has visited the slums of Dublin, where he was uproariously acclaimed by the populace.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, also visited Maynooth, where Their Majesties received three [Roman] Catholic Archbishops and twenty Bishops. The King during the reception fittingly referred to the late Pope.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL UNION.

LONDON, 24th July.

The French Press is much gratified at the reception of the Delegates in England.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY ORGANISATION SCHEME.

LONDON, 24th July.

The Australian Federal Executive have adopted an Army Organisation Scheme, providing a mobile field force, capable of military operations at the shortest notice wherever Australia may desire. The force will consist of 27,753 men and 84 guns, also of a garrison force largely composed of Volunteers.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 27th July.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Chang Kang was charged with having, on 22nd May, killed one U Pak Chi by pushing him into the harbour.

He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, solicitors). The Hon. Attorney-General Sir Henry S. Barkley (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor) conducted the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. D. Osmond, E. H. Summers, J. S. Douglas, C. Perkins, H. T. Banjo, F. G. Channett, and J. A. Stopani.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that the prisoner with two others was working on the s.s. *Nanking* lying on the east side of the Macao wharf. The deceased man U Pak Chi and another man called U Kwai were carrying a bale of goods from the Praya to the Macao steamer *Hanyuan*, lying on the west side of the wharf. Prisoner and the other two men referred to appeared to have been standing on the wharf and to have been in the way of U Pak Chi and U Kwai, who were carrying the bale. The bale-carriers refused to them to get out of the way, but they refused to move and the result was a collision. A quarrel and a fight ensued, and evidence would be called to say that in the course of the disturbance the prisoner with both hands pushed U Pak Chi over the side of the wharf into the water, and he was drowned.

After evidence had been given for the Crown, two witnesses were called for the defence, and deposed that the accused was on board the *Nanking* when the deceased was said to have been pushed over the side of the wharf.

The jury by a majority of six to one found the accused not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

THE COURT ROSS.

A British passenger from Borneo by the German steamer *Borneo* reported to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of \$200 on board the vessel during the passage to Hongkong. The act, he states, was committed one night whilst he lay asleep on deck, where he had gone on account of the heat, and he further asserts that when the *Borneo* arrived in this port the master refused a request to hoist a signal calling the Water Police, the refusal being accompanied by the explanation that the Water Police had nothing to do with the case, and that the proper authorities to approach were the Land Police. The passenger suspects one of the crew who, he states, desired permission to leave his employment at once when the *Borneo* arrived in harbour.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer *Valetta* left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., at 11 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 31st inst., at about 8 a.m.

The M.M. steamer *Tonkin*, with the next French mail, left Saigon on the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., and is due here to-morrow, at daylight. The Imperial German mail steamer *Boon*, which left here on the 25th ult., arrived at Genoa on the 26th inst., at 7 a.m.

The T.K.K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 7th inst., via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port yesterday morning, via Inland Sea, &c. The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Nagasaki 10.30 a.m. on the 27th inst., and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

The C.N. steamer *Nanking* left Tientsin for this port, via Chefoo and Chawintao, on the 25th inst., and is due here on the 2nd prox.

THE NORTHERN CRISIS.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

H.—THE ARMIES OF JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Of late there have been a mass of articles and telegrams fortelling an outbreak of war between Japan and Russia, and the Russian Government have been only awaiting the arrival of the Minister of War Kuropatkin from the Far East to give a firm refusal to the Japanese ultimatum, after which the Japanese Government can do nothing less than declare war.

Now I propose to give a full account of the Russian and Japanese forces, based on personal observations while travelling through Manchuria, Korea, and Japan. In Korea, Russia had only about 8,000 (now more) men on the banks of the Yalu River, near Wiju. There are no fortifications made, but these troops will be only the advance guard of the Russian army which will protect Manchuria. In the event of war this force will be supplemented by more than 10,000 men. The Japanese have very regular troops in Fusan, Seoul, Chempo, and Gusan—altogether about 2,500—but they have about 32,000 men disguised in civilian clothes, employed as tradesmen and workmen on the railways, and these have ordnance and full munitions of war at hand. In Manchuria the Russians had, not more than one week ago, 100,000 men; but six days ago the order of mobilisation was given and previously two divisions of Cossacks had been ordered to Manchuria from Russia. The mobilisation of the northern provinces—Kirin, Hailar, and Tsitsihar—had given more than 150,000 men to the south, and these troops are all mounted. The southern provinces can supply about 100,000 men, making in all 350,000 men without the forces from the Siberian districts, which can contribute no less than 400,000 men, although their transport to Manchuria could not be accomplished in less than two weeks. Of the fortified strongholds the most notable are certainly Port Arthur, Taitowan (Dahly), Newchwang, Inkow, Port Lazareff, Vladivostok, Bligovestehensk, and Moukden, in all of which places the Russians are hurriedly making preparations for war. In Newchwang they have built near the coast three batteries with cannon of different sizes and other fortifications and encampments. (If you go on a steamer you can see the batteries and four or five different encampments.) These encampments near Newchwang are mostly unoccupied, and that means that Russia will move a big force of troops to this place with a view to repelling any descent which the Japanese may make upon the coast near Newchwang. In Taitowan the Russians have made very little preparation in the way of fortifications, but they will in the course of a few days have it encircled in a series of forts. Should the Japanese come from Taitowan they would have to attack the Liaotung Isthmus and the Hsinchen Mountains, on two sides of which—from Taitowan and from Newchwang—the Russians have constructed big fortifications with magnificent artillery of all sizes. These positions could not be taken without terrible loss of life.

Port Arthur has been fortified for a number of years, but the fortifications constructed there last spring have made the stronghold a first-class fortress. Especially from the sea is Port Arthur strongly held. There you can find ordnance of all sizes from little Schnell-shooters, mortars, cannonades, etc., to huge guns throwing shot weighing thousands of pounds. The Russians have also mounted there great dynamite cannon, one shot from which can destroy and sink a battleship of the biggest class. In addition to this, Port Arthur will certainly be protected in the strongest possible manner by torpedoes in the same way as Taitowan and Newchwang. The command of the fort will be taken by Admiral Alexeff, who is known as a famous strategist and brave general; and General Stessel will probably take command of the First Army, which will occupy the Liaotung Isthmus and undertake the defence of Port Arthur from the land side. General Stessel's army will consist at first of 80,000 to 90,000 men. The Second Army will occupy Moukden, which has been very well fortified during the past year and will be able to offer a formidable defence against any attack on the part of the Japanese.

The general staff will be at Kharbin, and it is stated that the Minister of War, General of Infantry Kuropatkin, will take command of the entire force with the rank of Field Marshal. Vladivostok though not so strongly fortified as Port Arthur is sufficiently defended to make its capture a most difficult task for the Japanese. I had forgotten to state that the number of pieces of ordnance constituting the defence of Port Arthur exceeds 540 (without the light artillery which, is with the army corps under General Stessel), and this will be further supplemented by 72 cannons of the most recent Schnell-shooter type from the famous French firm of Schneider. Of these, 18 are at present en route from Russia, and the remainder will be despatched at the first possible moment.

The Russian fleet is only 58 strong, and as regards construction and armament is not so formidable as the Japanese fleet; but the Russians have got two submarines (French type) and four others are due to arrive in a few days before the 20th inst.

few days; and that addition to the Russian naval strength should decide the chances in favour of Russia. Then the Russian marines are known as brave and famous warriors as witness the attack on the Taku forts—and the same can be said of the Cossacks; and that is a condition which has to be taken into account in the event of a war with Japan.

The Japanese Government have called to arms all reserves. All officers and soldiers who have been in the reserve since the operations in North China have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. A steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which was leaving Shanghai a few days ago carried back to Japan many hundreds of officers and men recalled by hurried orders. Now Japan has assembled all her forces in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, and in Hokkaido Bay, Sapporo, and Hakodate in all about 200,000 men. Within the last two or three days that number has been increased to 280,000 or 300,000 men; but after a declaration of war and the calling together of the second class (reserve), they must have in all something like a force of 400,000 men. The Japanese fortifications are being hurriedly repaired and the armaments remounted. Thousands of Japanese are working in the fortresses of Kumamoto, Nagoya, Itoyama, Hiroshima, Hamamatsu, Kanazawa, Fukuoka, Gifu, Tsuyama, Shizuoka, Yokohama, and Tokyo. It must be said at once, however, that nearly all Japanese fortresses are very badly constructed. They are built according to an old type, dating from the feudal days when every little prince or duke had his own city and was the ruler of his province. The forts are mostly in the middle of the city and the houses of the people are in many cases only a few metres distant from the forts. The castles themselves are often armed with artillery which is much too old to be of any use, though the garrisons are large enough to put up a good defence were they better supplied with ordnance. Only two or three of the fortified points, such as Kumamoto and Kanazawa, are built in the modern manner and have good artillery. In the present state of things Japan has neither time nor money to make the necessary improvements for placing her forts in a proper condition to repel attack if the war should be carried into Japan.

The Japanese naval force is stronger and more numerous than the Russian squadrons which are now at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. The Japanese battleships are superior. The whole Japanese fleet numbers 118 vessels, but one-third of these are old ships or small gunboats, so that the fighting force amounts to about 78 ships. But, as mentioned above, the Russians have now two submarines and are waiting for four more, and these will give an enormous advantage to the Russians. The destructive capabilities of the submarine require to be understood to be believed. Given a good chance, a submarine can sink an eighteen battleships in an hour, and a battleship in return can do nothing to the submarine but must make herself scarce if she would escape from being sunk.

Then the Japanese infantry is equal to the Russian or perhaps a little better; but the Japanese cavalry is nothing—bad horses and bad riders alike; while all who have seen the Cossacks on the field of battle admit that they are the best cavalry in the world. And it must be remembered that in a war in Manchuria the cavalry would have the principal part to play. Without cavalry an army would be lost. According to latest telegrams the Russians have drilled about 80,000 Chinese soldiers who will make very good auxiliary troops, taking charge of the provisions for the Russians and making guerrilla war against the Japanese.

The last order of the Russian Minister in Peking to all merchants and agents in Port Arthur and Newchwang was to send their families back to Russia because of the imminence of war. The Russian Admiral also has issued 50 or 60 letters of marque which would be sufficient to secure the blockade of all Japanese ports in the event of war, so that Japan's traffic and commerce with other countries would be paralysed.

III.—THE CHANCES OF WAR.

After the declaration of war, which now must be admitted to be a matter of days only, the Japanese forces will be divided into four armies. Of this I have certain information, secretly derived from a high Japanese official source. The first step must be the destruction of the Russian fleet, without which Japan cannot transport her troops to Manchuria and Russian territory. Therefore the first fight, or at least the first serious battle, must be a sea-fight. The question arises, Will the Russians send out their fleet from Port Arthur or not? If they venture out into the Gulf of Pechili, the struggle will certainly be in more advantageous circumstances for the Japanese, and the chances will be more in their favour. If the Russian fleet does not leave the shelter of Port Arthur, then the Japanese fleet must seek it there. This is a very different matter. The Russians will then have the support of their forts and the help of excellent fortress artillery. Victory for the Japanese would be an extremely difficult thing. Moreover the Russians have submarine boats and know how to use them. Should the Japanese fleet be crushed the war would already be half over. The small Japanese army in Korea, 35,000 or 40,000 strong, would soon be attacked by Russian troops in the proportion of about three to one, while the Russian fleet would cross over and bombard

Yokohama and Tokyo. Russian troops would land at Atsuta and Tsuruga Bay and then at Yokohama itself. England holding back, Japan would be in an extremely bad fix. On the other hand, should the Japanese fleet be victorious at Port Arthur, then an attack would be made on the place itself. There are three ways of doing this. The attack from the sea is the hardest, for, as I have said, Port Arthur is fortified as a fortress of the first rank from the sea side and its capture would mean terrible losses to the assailants. The second way is to attack it from the side of Talienwan. After the capture of that port (which would not be so hard) a southward movement would follow with a view to carrying the Hsinbanchen heights and obtaining command of the extreme end of the Liaotung Peninsula. This would, I think, be as difficult almost as the attack from the sea. The position at Hsinbanchen is a big mountain with a narrow pass between two high peaks, through which the railway runs. Easily approached from Port Arthur, the ascent from the side of Talienwan is very difficult. The third plan open to the Japanese is to take possession of Newchwang, and even there batteries and troops are strong enough to offer a good resistance. Should fortune favour the Japanese the same position would still face them at the end of the Liaotung Isthmus as in the second alternative.

Should, however, Port Arthur fall from the sea side the Japanese would have to face the army of General Stessel on the Liaotung Isthmus. If they captured the Isthmus, then there would be no obstacle before them until Moukden, where the second Russian army would await them and good fortifications. But if any one thinks that the capture of the Liaotung Isthmus and the Hsinbanchen position puts Port Arthur at the mercy of the Japanese, he is greatly mistaken. The place is now very strongly fortified on the land side, though of course not so strongly as from that of the sea. Again, if Port Arthur were captured from the sea, the Japanese would still have to storm the Hsinbanchen lines, which are also completely fortified on the land side.

The Japanese second army in Korea already numbers from thirty-five to forty thousand men, disguised in every-day civilians' clothes. They will be on the spot immediately war is declared. Reinforced by troops from Japan, bringing their numbers up to 80,000, they will occupy the principal cities of Korea, Seoul, Gonsan, Chemulpo, and Fusan; and will proceed to drive from the north of Korea the Russians, who are in too small numbers to offer resistance and must withdraw. This army will then enter Manchuria and march westward to effect a junction with the other army and attack the Russian position at Moukden.

It is doubtful whether Japan will send troops to Vladivostok to cut up the railway and attack the Russians from the North. Japan has not sufficient men to send out four or five armies, and if a force were to be despatched to take the Russians in the rear it would have to be very strong, and protected from being surrounded and captured. Most probably Japan will confine her military operations to South Manchuria and content herself with merely bombarding Vladivostok and other Russian ports.

But this is only the beginning of war. Japan by herself can never finish a war with Russia to her advantage. Russia is too strong and her total forces are to Japan's as 18 to 1. Russia may thus lose during the first months of the struggle, but by continually sending new troops she must finally drive out the exhausted Japanese. This certainly means financial ruin to Russia. But Japan can never win, and if Russia be ruined Japan will not only be ruined but will lose all the power she has now. There will be a terrible difference between Japan's state now and her state after the war. The Japanese Government sees this, as we do, but it can do nothing. The people is spurred on by the Press to listen to no reason.

There remains the question whether, if Japan were thoroughly exhausted, England would be bound by the terms of the treaty of alliance to come to her assistance. She knows that if she were to declare war against Russia, France would declare war against her, by the terms of the Dual Alliance. This means a world-wide war. It is true that all this is speculative, but it is speculation based on good and sound information.

Perhaps it was only the other day, during his western tour, that President Roosevelt quite realised the imminence of the national question in his teeth. At a small Kansas country town a man stepped up to him and said, "What's the President?" "Did you wish to see him for anything in particular?" asked Mr. Roosevelt, scouting perhaps a joke and perhaps a compliment. "I never seen but one President in my life," came the answer, "and of course I should like to see him on gin rai principles. But what I want to see this one for most particular is to see if he's got them squirrel teeth the papers say he has." And then there the President displayed his "squirrel teeth" in the broadest of grins.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has fallen over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, risen over the E. coast of China. Pressure remains high over the Indian to the S.E. Japan. A depression, apparently shallow at present, lies over N. part of the China Sea, probably to the E. of the Philippines. Moderate E. winds in the Formosa Channel, and fresh N.E. winds off the E. coast of China. Forecast—Fresh E. winds; squally, showery.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 27th July.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DARING THEFT.

On Sunday night about half-past nine o'clock a Frenchman named Achille Chemin was walking up Battery Pathway when his watch and chain were snatched by one of two Chinamen who made a dart at him from the side of the road. Mr. Chemin was his chain on the outside of his jacket, and it was therefore an easy task for the rascals to catch hold of it. They ran off in different directions, one running up the hill and the other down. Mr. Chemin off in pursuit of the former, and his cries attracted the attention of a Portuguese gentleman, who stopped the fleeing thief as he came panting along. On the way to the Central Police Station they passed the spot where the larceny had been committed, and here the watch, which had fallen on the ground and been allowed to lie there, was picked up; the chain was in the possession of the second of the two thieves, and has not been recovered, the second thief being still at liberty.

His accomplice was charged with larceny from the person and convicted; his sentence was a fully-merited and exemplary one—three months' exposure in the stocks at the place where the offence was committed, twelve months' hard labour, and seven days' solitary confinement during the last week of the sentence. The first part of the punishment was carried out immediately, and the spectators attracted large crowds of curious Chinese upon the lawless one, among whom, as well as upon the culprit himself, it is to be hoped the lesson will not be lost.

A POINT OF LAW—OR FACT?

A few days ago a fortune-teller at West Point had an interview with a young girl, upon whose superstitious she is alleged to have so successfully worked as to extract from her two dollars to keep evil spirits away; the penalty of non-payment of the money was death at sunset the same day! Full of the mysterious dread imparted by the incident, the girl on arriving at her mother's house in Kowloon City told her parent of the awful fate she had so narrowly escaped, and received the practical advice to go and tell the police. This the girl eventually did, with the result that the fortune-teller was arrested by Inspector McNab on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, defended, and submitted that as a fact the accused was not guilty of the offence alleged against her.

His Worship contended that the defendant was guilty in that she obtained the money by professing ability to ward off evil spirits.

Mr. Thomson—But how do we know that she does not possess that ability?

His Worship did not pursue this line of argument, but granted a remand until to-day at 2.15 p.m.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

On the complaint of P. C. 28 Blows, of the Water Police, six cargo-boat owners were fined \$10 each for being ashore at Teimshatui and working cargo between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On Saturday last a native entered the cabin of the chief officer of the United States transport *Ingalls*, in dock at Kowloon, and stole a gold watch and chain and two trinkets—one half-sovereign and the other a gold earring—of the total value of \$500. He got clear away, but came to grief when he attempted to pawn his ill-gotten gains. The trinkets he had already converted into ready money, and he had the pawn-tickets in his pocket when he walked into another shop and passed the watch over the counter with the remark, "How much?" The pawnbroker immediately suspected his customer, and called in a passing *takung*, who had a stern chase after the already decamping thief, but caught him at last. When searched at the Police Station he was found to be wearing the stolen chain.

His Worship convicted the accused and committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

CRUELTY TO A PONY.

The case in which a mafao at the Chung Wa stables, Wongneichong, was charged with cruelty to a pony, under circumstances already narrated in these columns, came up again on remand. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon & Hastings), defended.

After one of the proprietors of the stables had given evidence, the accountant there was called and deposed that the defendant was in charge of the pony and gharry on the day when the alleged acts of cruelty were committed.

He was followed in the witness-box by the head mafao, who declared that he saw the defendant take part in the levering of the pony by means of bamboo and in the subsequent slinging-up of the animal to a tree, where it hung for three-quarters of an hour. The defendant, he added, was present throughout all the proceedings.

After hearing Mr. Looker, who called for the defence one of the Chinese passengers in the gharry.

His Worship found the defendant guilty of cruelty to a pony and fined him \$50, or in default two months' hard labour. The fine was paid. An appeal may be lodged.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

CHARGE OF BRIBERY. The case of N. A. Johannsen, overseer of the Central Market, who is charged with accepting a bribe of \$10 from certain stall holders in the market to influence his conduct as a public servant, was called, and, owing to the absence of the Supreme Court of Mr. M. W. Elde, barrister-at-law, who is engaged by the defendant, further remanded until to-day at 2.15 p.m., when his Worship intends to dispose of the case.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ZOLVEREIN.

London, 22nd July.

The Tariff Reform League has been inaugurated in London, the Duke of Sutherland presiding. There was a crowded gathering of Peers and Members of the House of Commons of both parties. The League intends to start a propaganda throughout the Kingdom. In a debate in the House of Lords numerous references were made to the possibilities of invasion of the Indian frontier and hence the necessity for increased power of defence.—N. C. P. N.

THE LATE POPE.

Berlin, 22nd July.

The German Emperor has sent a most cordial telegram of condolence to the Sacred College with reference to the death of Pope Leo XIII. He says therein that he will never forget the venerable old man, who was his personal friend. The Prussian Minister at the Vatican, Baron Jotterand, delivered letters of condolence from both the German Empire and the Prussian State.

The Conclave, which has to elect a successor to Pope Leo, will be convened on the 31st inst. It is reported that the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, will not be a candidate for election, but that he will rather reserve himself for the next conclave.

The parade before the body of Leo XIII, which is lying in state at St. Peter's, has begun. The French Republic and President Loubet both intend to send representatives to Rome for the burial ceremonies.—O. Lloyd.

VIA AUSTRALIA.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

SPEECHES AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

London, 26th June.

This afternoon Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Constitutional Club, presented Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a magnificent silver casket, which was accompanied by an address eulogising his administration of his department. Mr. Balfour said it would be folly to make differences of opinion on fiscal questions the test of party loyalty. Under present conditions negotiation in the time sense with foreign countries, as far as commerce and trade were concerned, was impossible. Our balance had been kept up by throwing out the sand bags used for ballast, and when the sand was exhausted we must reconsider our position. The issues raised, Mr. Balfour continued, were in no way new. The existing evils and their dangers had been emphasised for years past by the Government or its members. The public would make a mistake by conceiving that there were any particular methods of meeting evils. It was not in conceiving whether food should be taxed, but whether the evils which existed demanded a remedy. There was no real or substantial reason why the policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, if wise and practicable in other respects, should not be carried out without increasing the cost of living. What was wanted was freedom of negotiation with other countries, for the purpose of increasing freedom of trade untrammelled by prohibitive tariffs. Mr. Balfour said he would say nothing about the further object of strengthening Imperial unity. He would leave that to Mr. Chamberlain, the one man, dead or alive, who had given life and expression to the idea of Imperial unity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain reciprocated the compliment paid him by Mr. Balfour, added to it a generous protestation of loyalty and fidelity to the Prime Minister as his chief. Mr. Chamberlain then in glowing language paid a tribute to the colonies in rallying to the ideal of the common obligations of empire despite indifference, slights, and sneers. There had been opposition in the past to many schemes of promoting the closer unity of the motherland and the colonies, nevertheless they must consult and follow the wishes and interests of the colonies, remembering that the success of any Imperial union depended upon the cordial support tendered to that union from all parts of the Empire. Mr. Chamberlain continued that he, as in a certain sense, the representative of the colonies, was bound to ask for an enquiry into the economic and fiscal relations of the Empire and of foreign countries, in pursuance of the colonies' suggestion that closer unity could be most profitably reached by commercial unions through preferential tariffs. This, he said, was no party question. A system of preferential tariffs was the only system capable of keeping the Empire together. He suggested whether the exports of British manufactures to the colonies did not exceed the exports to all the protected States of Europe and America. That group of exports—i.e., to the protected States of Europe and America—Mr. Chamberlain affirmed, was continually and rapidly decreasing in quantity and profitable character. He would ask them whether it would not be wiser to cultivate the trade of ten million of our kinsmen, taking from us exports to the value of £10 a head, than to lose the opportunity for unity for the sake of attempting to conciliate three hundred million foreigners taking from us a few shillings of exports per head. Proceeding to refer again to the enquiry, Mr. Chamberlain added that that enquiry would also comprise the subject of the condition and the relative progress of protected bounties. Regarding a policy of retaliation, or, as Mr. Balfour had better described it, the policy of negotiation, the Colonial Secretary said: "If having something to bargain with we fall in negotiation, we reserve to Great Britain a vast production, instead of tolerating the ruin of our iron and textile

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A JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES ROOM, at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST, 1903, for the purpose of considering the following application:—From our O. FLOKOWITZ for the transfer of his Publican's License to sell and retail intoxicating Liquors on the premises situate at No. 1, J. Biles Street, under the sign of "Colonial Hotel," to one ANNETTE PAPIER. T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Police Magistrate.

Magistracy, Hongkong, 18th July, 1903. [2126]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety. WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1902. [11]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

With CHAMBER 7.63 mm. CALIBRE 10 CARTRIDGES FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS. SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. [6]

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS CAKES, decorated ... from \$1.00 Plain Christmas Cakes ... 0.60 German Sand Cakes ... from \$1 to \$5.00 Assorted Pastry Cakes ... per dozen 0.60 Scotch Buns ... from 1.50 Freshen Stollen ... 2.00 Mince Pies ... per dozen 2.40 Chicken and Ham Pies ... from 3.00 Chicken and Ham Patties ... 2.40 Game Pies ... from 5.00 Christmas Puddings, &c., to Order. Please apply to WEISMAN & CO., 142, Praya East; ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES, 64, Elgin Road; or ROYAL BAKED WATER DEPOT, Ice House Street. Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117-1]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. 司公限有船輪華中

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd FLOOR. Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [24]

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY. 司公美華 IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier. Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

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WANTED by a young Englishman, permanent situation as GENERAL PRINTER or STATIONER. Total abstinence; good references.

Please address all communications to—

S. R.

General Post Office.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2133]

WANTED NIGHT SITUATION

BY a Chinese Expert who possesses a knowledge of General Office Work and Good Handwriting.

Local Mercantile or Chinese Shipping Firm preferred.

Apply to—

F. C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2134]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 1st AUGUST, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2135]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha are prepared during the months of July and August to issue FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS from HONGKONG to YOKOHAMA AND BACK for the round fare of Yen 88 payable in local currency. Return Tickets are available for return up to the 31st October, 1903.

Sleep-over privileges allowed at any way port, and between Moji and Kobe passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanjo Railway.

For information as to Sailing, Steamers, &c., apply at the Company's Local Offices in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Canton Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2137]

EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

For Procession of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at the Chapel at Taipa Island, Macao.

THE Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company are prepared to issue on SUNDAY, the 2ND AUGUST, 1903, leaving for Macao from their usual wharf at 9 a.m. and returning to Hongkong at 10 p.m. A steam-launch will convey passengers to Kowloon, 10 minutes after the steamer's return. Return Fare (No Single Ticket) \$2 including Tiffin.

Table d'Hôte supplied by King Edward Hotel. Intending excursionists are advised to apply for Cabins at once, at the "Hongkong Printing Press," as there are very few left; only a moderate rate will be charged for them.

The Band of the 3rd Burma Infantry will play during the voyage.

Tickets may be had at MESSRS. Ritchie & Co.'s Office, "The Hongkong Printing Press," or on Board.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2138]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FUME AND THISTLE (DIRECT), calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," Captain Rasmussen, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th AUGUST, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2139]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA," Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Under-god and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 27th inst.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd August at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903. [2139]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH PUG (Female); Thorough-bred; aged Nine Months; price \$50.00.

Apply—

WING KEE & CO., 68-70, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2132]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SITHONIA," Captain Hildebrandt, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903. [2131]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG," Captain S. J. Payne, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903. [2129]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

"BARON DRIESEN," Captain Laurent, will be despatched on or about THURSDAY, the 29th AUGUST; to be followed by the s.s. "NORDKYN" later.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEW, N. TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [2133]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD GROUND.

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TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 29th JULY, 1903.

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Lot 8.—All that piece of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section H of Kowloon Island Lot No. 521 containing an area of 11,609 square feet or thereabouts.

Lot 9.—All that piece of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Island Lot No. 521 containing an area of 11,765 square feet or thereabouts.

All the above described lots are held for the residue of a term of 75 years granted by a Crown Lease dated 4th February, 1893.

For further particulars, apply to

EWENS & HARSTON, Vendor's Solicitors, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1903. [2075]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 29th JULY, 1903, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at "Tower House," Calder Path, Kennedy Road (Close to the German Club),

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

On view from Tuesday, the 28th July.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2085]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

A meeting of Subscribers held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 16th July inst., it was unanimously decided to accept a Tender from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. for the supply of China Pony Subscription Grills for our 1904 Race Meeting.

Members who were not present and who have not yet officially put their names down can now do so by communicating with the undersigned, from whom full particulars as to terms and conditions may be obtained.

The List with close on SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST next.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [2082]

INTIMATION

PROSPECTUS

THE ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY CO., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of Members is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL:

MEXICAN DOLLARS 400,000

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

Of which it is proposed to issue 3,500 Shares for the present.

3,000 Shares have been subscribed for and will be allotted and 500 Shares are now offered for Subscription at par, payable as follows:—

\$10 on allotment.

\$20 on 1st October, 1903.

\$20 on 1st January, 1904.

\$30 on 15th April, 1904.

\$20 on 15th June, 1904.

The Subscription List will be closed as soon as the 500 Shares, now offered for Subscription, have been applied for, but not later than MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST, A.C.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

JOHN PRENTICE, Esq., of Messrs. S. C. FARMAN, BOND & CO., LD., Shanghai.

ALEX. MCLEOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Shanghai.

C. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq., of Messrs. FRASER, DANIEL & CO., Shanghai.

MAX SLEVOGT, Esq., of Messrs. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai.

J. J. BLOCK, Esq., of Messrs. H. SIETAS & CO., Chiofo.

GENERAL AGENTS:

MESSRS. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai.

BANKERS:

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

LEGAL ADVISERS:

MESSRS. STOKES & PLATT.

OBJECTS.

The object of this Company is to establish at Tsingtau (Kiautschow) "The Germania Brewery," to be equipped with the most modern machinery and plant, and capable of turning out 15,000 Hectoliters, or 333,000 Gallons per year.

SUPPLY OF WATER.

The Company has been fortunate in acquiring a very convenient piece of land close to the new Municipal Waterworks. The supply of water on the Company's property is more than sufficient. A careful test in this respect was made in February last (the dry season at Tsingtau), when one of the wells on the Company's premises was pumped out, fresh water flowing in at the rate of 3½ tons per hour. The water itself is very suitable for brewing purposes as shown by the report made by Mr. Nobel, the Director of the Government analytical laboratory at Tsingtau. Permission to start the Brewery has been granted by the Imperial Government of Kiautschow, who have promised to further the objects of the Company by every means in their power.

BREWING MASTER.

The promoters will have the services of Mr. W. Coblitz, of Munich, as Brewing Master. Mr. Coblitz has just completed the Germania Brewery of Tokyo. During that period the Yebien Company, now the largest Brewery in Japan, have increased their sales from 28,000 to 75,000 Hectoliters a year. Mr. Coblitz has examined the Tsingtau water on the spot and being fully convinced of its suitability, both as regards quality and quantity, he has every confidence in the success of the undertaking and subscribes for a considerable number of shares.

WORKING EXPENSES AND PROSPECTS.

After carefully going into the question of working expenses the promoters feel confident in stating that, assuming a turn-out of 15,000 Hectoliters only, the resulting profit will allow of a dividend of at least 15 per cent. on the capital of the Company. A comparison with the figures of the two largest Japanese Companies will be of interest.

JAPAN BREWERY YEBIEN CO., LD. BREWERY.

(KIBIN BREWERY.)

Dividend 1899/1900 ... 25% ... 27 1/2%

" 1900/01 ... 15% ... 22 1/2%

" 1901/02 ... 30% ... 25%

Quotation on 20/1/03

per share of 50 Yen: 130 Yen ... 107 Yen

If it is borne in mind that since the 1st October, 1901, the Japanese Breweries have to pay an excise tax of nearly \$5 per Hectoliter, or roughly speaking 25 per cent. on the selling price of Beer, these results must be considered extremely satisfactory.

MARKETS FOR THE COMPANY'S OUTPUT.

A good demand is anticipated from the military and naval garrisons at Tsingtau, which numbers several thousand men. This number is not likely to decrease in the near future. In addition the ships of the Imperial German navy which frequently touch at Tsingtau may reasonably be expected to become regular customers of the Company. Among the more important markets Shanghai, Hongkong, Port Arthur, Tientsin and Chiofo may be mentioned as offering a wide and remunerative field for the Company's output.

There are no complete statistics available showing the importation of European and American Beer into China, but the following figures, taken from Japanese official sources, illustrate the growing demand for Japanese Beer in China:—

EXPORT OF JAPANESE BEER.

(About 90 per cent. were sent to China)

1897 ... 2,976 Hectoliters.

1898 ... 6,216 " "

1899 ... 7,740 " "

1900 ... 22,500 " "

1901 ... 33,300 " "

Naturally, the enormous decline in silver threatens to interfere with the sale of the imported article and helps to improve the prospects of the proposed Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No promotion money will be paid, but the Company will pay preliminary expenses for registering, fees to legal advisers, printing, &c.

Applications for Shares should be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, or to the General Agents, MESSRS. SLEVOGT & CO., Shanghai, from whom Copies of the Prospectus and further information may be obtained.

Copies of the Prospectus may also be obtained from the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903. [2082]

BANKS

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10th DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL: Roubles 15,000,000

CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT: 5,000,000 Roubles (EQUIVALENT TO £2,150,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND: £185,000

SPECIAL RESERVES: £130,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Andijan Khabarovsk Peking

Batoum Khabarovsk Port Arthur

Blagovestensk Khokand Samarkand

Bodabto Kinohla Shanghai

Boukhara Kirin Stretensk

Biak Koba

Chiofo Krasnoyarsk Tchita

Dahly Kwantchenow Yelien

Hailar Moscow Yientsin

Hakodato Moakdon Taitakar

Hankow Nagasaki Verchonskinsk

Harbin Newchwang Verna

Hongkong Nikolajoff Vladivostok

Irkoutek Oulssait Yokohama

Kalgan Ourga Zekskio Prietan

BANKERS:

LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

BERLIN—Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.

VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oesterr. Credit Anstalt für Handel Gewerbe.

AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

Local Bills discounted.

Special facilities for Russian exchange.

Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

HONGKONG BRANCH

(TEMPORARY OFFICES WHILE NEW OFFICES IN PRINCE'S BUILDINGS ARE BEING BUILT).

VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,

100 House Street.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. [1069]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1833

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP: £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS: £800,000

RESERVE FUND: £725,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2½ per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" " " 3 " " 3½ "

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HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1889.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories,
17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
Established over 20 years. Importers and
Exporters, Teakwood Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c., highest grade,
best and cheapest. 7, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 10
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hilo
PHOTOGRAPHY

M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Grayton Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and Relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartmann's Red Brand.

HISMATUCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents and General
Storekeepers. Sole Agents for
Shipowners' Commission ("Grey-
hound Brand") and Bimadels
Spence & Co.'s Commission

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

BUDWEISER
BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES.
OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
**ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.**



This Beer is brewed of best-Saaser Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, seductively a pal-
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. 2117

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,
will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. 1586

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest.

Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the
people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.
The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental
and American, that the production of this
Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of
the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"
OFFICE, Shanghai;
Messrs KELLY WALSH,
Hongkong;
and all leading Booksellers in the Far East
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

THE "ZAFIRO" CASE.

A REPRINT of "THE 'ZAFIRO'
MYSTERY" Case in pamphlet form is
now on sale. Copies may be obtained for cash,
\$1 each, at the Office of the "Daily Press."
Hongkong, 29th May, 1903. 1568

ARGUS DE LA PRESSE.

Pour être sûr de ne pas laisser échapper
un journal qui paraît nommé, il était
abonné à l'Argus de la Presse, qui lui dé-
coupe et traduit tous les journaux du monde, et en
fournit les extraits sur l'importance quel qu'il soit.
Hector MAJOR (Zylo, p. 70 et 329)

L'Argus de la Presse fournit aux artistes,
littérateurs, savants, hommes politiques, tout
ce qui paraît sur leur compte dans les journaux
et revues du monde entier.

L'Argus de la Presse est le collaborateur in-
diqué de tous ceux qui préparent un ouvrage
étudiant une question, occupent de statistique
etc., etc.

Abonnez aux bureaux de l'Argus, 14, rue
Dronot, Paris. Téléphone.
L'ARGUS LIT 5,000 JOURNAUX PAR JOUR.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six
Dollars per Share for six months ending
30th June, 1903, will be payable on the
28th INSTANT, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at the
Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 25th
INSTANT (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. 2026

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One
Dollar and a Half per Share for six
months ending 30th June, 1903, will be
payable on the 28th INSTANT, on which
date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on
application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 25th
INSTANT (both days inclusive).
By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point
Building Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1903. 2027

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of
No. 104 of the Articles of Association the
General Managers have this day declared an
INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year
ended 30th June, 1903, of Four Dollars per
Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Company on
and after TUESDAY, 28th JULY.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th INSTANT,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1903. 12043

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 18,
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on
TUESDAY, the 4th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of
the Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the
appointment of Directors, and re-electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 21st of JULY to
the 4th AUGUST, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. GOOSMANN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1903. 2041

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

**THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the
above-named Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's
Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th
AUGUST, 1903, at Noon, to receive the
Report and Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 30th June, 1903, electing Directors,
and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 31st JULY to the
5th AUGUST, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1903. 2024

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th
AUGUST, next, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. 2093

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
REGISTERS of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED on SATUR-
DAY, the 15th, to the 15th day of AUGUST,
next (both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. 2094

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
following Certificates for Shares of this
Bank issued in Hongkong in the name of
THOMAS CHILD HAYLLAR, are
No. 75 dated 18th July, 1871 for 2 Shares;
Nos. 36438 and 29439;
No. 3871 dated 20th Sept. 1871 for 4 Shares;
Nos. 3922/5;
No. 189 dated 19th Feb. 1872 for 4 Shares;
Nos. 2195/68;

have been LOST, and should the same not be
produced before the 3rd day of August, next,
Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said
THOMAS CHILD HAYLLAR, and no
transaction taking place under the aforesaid
Share Certificates, Nos. 75, 3871 and 189, will
be recognised by the Corporation.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. 1919

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS.

SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition
A 1 Code.
Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE 392.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. 137

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA AUSTRALIA.]

GENERAL NEWS.

FRENCH PREMIER IN DIFFICULTIES.

London, 29th June.
The majority of M. Combes in the Chamber
of Deputies is dwindling. This was proved in
a vote on his proposal for preventing members
of the dissolved religious orders from acting as
law teachers and for the suppression of many
female orders. M. Waldeck Rousseau, M. Com-
bes's predecessor in the Premiership, speaking
in the Senate on Friday, blamed M. Combes for
going beyond the law for dealing with religious
associations. M. Waldeck Rousseau said that
the law was designed to control the associations,
but M. Combes had used it to exclude those
bodies from France.

THE U.S. AND GERMANY.

London, 29th July.
Newspapers of the United States have ex-
pressed themselves as being amused at the
effusive compliments bestowed by the German
Emperor on the American squadron at Kiel,
and describe him as a great actor with the
whole world on his audience. Those newspapers
recall how near the Germans and the Americans
were to fighting at Manila Bay in 1898 and at
Apia (Samoa) in 1899.

London, 30th June.
The German Emperor has made a personal
inspection of the United States warship
Kearsarge. His action in that respect is con-
sidered to be a great breach of naval etiquette,
and Americans regard his conduct with suspi-
cion.

London, 6th July.
It has been learned that while the United
States squadron now in European waters was
at Kiel, out of 400 German sailors on the vessels
of the squadron 105 deserted.

ALL-FRENCH CABLE SCHEME.

London, 30th June.
The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the
construction of cables between Madagascar,
Rouillon, and Mauritania, and from Brest to
Dakar, Senegambia. The cost is estimated at
£1,000,000.

ALLEGED SLAVERY IN THE U.S.

London, 30th June.
The Grand Jury at Montgomery, in the
State of Alabama, has found a true bill in each
of 99 indictments charging planters with hold-
ing negroes as slaves. It is alleged that
negroes have been fined for fictitious offences
and the planters paid the fines, taking the
negroes concerned into slavery. It is alleged
moreover that these negroes are frequently
whipped, and that some of the whippings have
been followed by consequences that were fatal.

It is also asserted that negroes who desert from
the plantations are chased by bloodhounds.

VERY "PASSIVE" RESISTANCE!

London, 1st July.
A man at Hastings who refused to pay the
education rate had the bailiffs put in his house,
and an auctioneer went from London to sell his
furniture to provide funds for payment.

Indignant mobs gathered, and with yells and
missiles prevented the sale, and became so
threatening that the auctioneer fled from the
house through a back window, and even by that
means could only attain safety by the protection
of the police.

PRETENDED PRINCE AND LADY RUSSELL.

London, 1st July.
The man, William Brown, who was charged
with making a false entry of marriage at the
Portsmouth registry office, was presented at
the Winchester Assizes yesterday. In marry-
ing Lady Russell, who had obtained a divorce
from Earl Russell, Brown pretended that he
was Prince Athol Stuart de Madone. In
reality he was a footman. Prisoner admitted
being guilty of a misdemeanour in making the
representation, and he received a sentence of
two days' detention. The man was immediately
discharged from custody.

SOMALILAND—PLUNKETT'S LAST STAND.

London, 2nd July.
The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph
at Berbera, in giving additional particulars of
the last stand of Colonel Plunkett at
Gamburru on April 17, says that Captain
Johnston-Stewart, the last of Colonel Plunkett's
officers alive, though wounded in seven places,
shot with his revolver for 10 minutes.
He was then killed by a Somali. The Mallah
killed the Somali alive, as he was disappointed
at not capturing a living officer.

London, 6th July.
The Abyssinian general Abanbeto has
invited the Ogaden Somalis to become
Abyssinian subjects. The Abyssinian force
blocks three out of the four lines of retreat
open to the Mallah.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

London, 3rd July.
In Committee of Supply of the House of
Commons last night on the vote of £2,371,500

will cure STOMACH-ACHE IN
FIVE MINUTES!

This is just what Painkiller will do; try it.
Have a bottle in the house for instant use, as it
will save you hours of suffering. Watch out
that the dealer does not sell you an imitation,
as the great reputation of Painkiller (Perry
Davis) has induced many people to try to make
something to sell, said to be "just as good as
the genuine."

London, 3rd July.
In the House of Lords last night the Earl of
Meath asked for the appointment of a Royal
Commission to enquire into the causes of the
deterioration of the physique of the working
classes. The Bishop of Ripon declared that
the decline in the birth-rate was alarming.
Already there was a shortage of 1,000,000
children. Similar causes were, he said,
existing in Canada and Australia. The
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for contract work in the Navy Estimates, Mr.
Arnold-Forster, the Secretary to the Admiralty,
made an announcement which surprised and
delighted the critics of the Board. Mr.
Arnold-Forster said that the Admiralty would
not renew the subsidies to merchant cruisers,
and would give on April 1 next a year's notice
to terminate the agreement. There were other
purposes, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, which might
be served by subsidies where something would be
obtained which it would be impossible to obtain
otherwise, but any subsidies voted by Parliament
ought to be administered by some central
authority. It might be expedient, the Secretary
said, to pay a subsidy for steamers with very
high speed and with other qualifications. Mr.
E. Robertson (Liberal) emphasised the fact that
the naval budget totalled £39,500,000, including
£4,000,000 for naval works. The bill for New
Construction showed an increase of £1,000,000.
Mr. Arnold-Forster, replying to general criti-
cisms on the Admiralty, justified the mention
in the Estimates of the contributions to the
navy promised by the colonies. It would have
been discontinuous not to have mentioned the
promised contributions, but confirmation by the
various Parliaments of the promises of the
colonial Premiers was required before the
contributions would be paid. He added that
the Admiralty had eliminated from the Navy
list many defective ships, making every ship
retained on the list effective for war. At the
end of 1913 we would have a larger number of
effective war vessels than we had ever had. The
suppression by the Admiralty of the retaining
fee to merchant vessels will save £77,813 per
annum from the year 1905.

It is understood that any subsidy which may
be paid in the future will be exclusively for the
vessels of the fastest speed, which otherwise
would not be built.

London, 3rd July.
At the meeting at Heidelberg, in the Transvaal,
which passed resolutions against the employ-
ment of Chinese in the mines, 2,400 Boers were
present. The London Standard says that in
addressing them the tone of General Botha was
aggressively hostile to the British. He com-
plained that the amnesty pledges had not been
fulfilled, and expressed a hope that a complete
amnesty to rebels would be granted within a
fortnight. The Tael was, he said, treated as a
foreign language. In his opinion Boer teachers
ought to conduct the education of the children
of the Boers, and the Dutchmen must retain
the land. The moderate party among the Boers
regard the meeting as the initiation of a highly
dangerous movement.

London, 6th July.
The Johannesburg correspondent of the
Standard says that the loyal Press of the
Transvaal unanimously condemns the speeches
which General Botha delivered at Heidelberg,
and the mischievous impression they created is
deepening. It is supposed that the speeches
were prompted by disaffected partisans in Cape
Colony.

London, 4th July.
The statements that Russia would not toler-
ate interference, such as the position of the
American Jews, regarding the Kishineff
massacres indicated, in the internal affairs of
Russia, was countered by the American Press
by statements inspired by the United States
Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Belmont.
President Roosevelt has now issued to the
Press of the United States, through the
New Jersey Methodist, an inspired statement
regarding the announcement of Count Cassini.
President Roosevelt remarks that it is strange
that Russia has chosen this particular moment
to make a semi-official communication to the
American people, when, by methods which are
certainly the reverse of friendly to the United
States, she has sought to make China join her
in breaking her pledged faith to the Boers
regarding the open door in Manchuria, and in
endeavour to bar the access of Americans to
Manchurian trade.

London, 6th July.
Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., leader of the
Nationalist party, in addressing a meeting at
Burlington on Saturday, said that the end of
the struggle for Irish rights had fairly arrived.
He invited Irish voters in Great Britain not to
plunge themselves on the fiscal question but
to await the word of command, as they did at
the election of 1885. The Irish vote, Mr.
Redmond added, should not vote on the merits
of the issue, but in the way which would best
serve the Irish cause. Irishmen, he said, were
bound to pursue a selfish policy if they wished
to see Ireland successful.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 28th July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 20th August.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOME"	On 20th August.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MAIRSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.
The s.s. "NESTOR" left Singapore on the 23rd inst. a.m., and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 28th inst.	"DEUCALION"	On 6th September.
The s.s. "AJAX" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 16th inst. for Japan and Hongkong.		

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"ICHANG"	On 28th July.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th July.
ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 30th July.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 30th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

VIA
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
VICTORIA	J. Panten	3,502	August 1st
LELAIRES	P. G. Prington	3,753	August 15th
OLYMPIA	J. Trubridge	2,837	September 10th

Steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
PERLA	1,350	J. McGinty	Cebu and Iloilo	Fri., 31st July, 4 P.M.
RUBI	2,540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	Sat., 1st Aug., 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2,540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	Sat., 8th Aug., 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG-MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE
MONEY.**

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.**

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"

351 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 6 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. TREVOUX & CO.,
No. 123, Consulate Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	1903	ABOUT
"SAINT BEDE"	...	28th Aug.
"MOGUL"	...	5th Sep.
"BRAEMAR"	...	19th Sep.
"SATSUMA"	...	30th Sep.
"SHIMUSA"	...	30th Sep.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Underigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Town every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN AND EMDEN.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ,"
Captain Sachs, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, To-day, the 22nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding for discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SACHSEN"

OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 P.M., To-day, the 22nd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, the 29th July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 1st August, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW YORK, ADELS, STRAITS
AND MANILA

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 4th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1903.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 25th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 31st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2th July 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA."

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND
SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

**DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 24th July, 1903.

INSURANCES

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Underigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Underigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May 1895.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-CHAPPELLE.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BREMEN.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS.

**HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 1st September, 1902.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Underigned Agents of above Company are prepared to accept First-class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

TURNER & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security ... \$25,719

Total Losses Paid ... \$6,769,240

AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**WM. MEYERINK & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1902, £16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 867,500

II. FIRE FUNDS ... 2,807,215 14 10

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903.

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